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alliance would be fortunate. We know that every past effort in that direction has failed, and that the several republics as now constituted represent very nearly original divisions according to race, circumscribed within certain pretty well-defined natural geographical boundary lines. There have thus been natural tendencies to centralization about a number of foci, and this all points toward a condition in which one-man power is upheld for the sake of the increased strength resulting from such consolidation. There is something significantly tribal in all this, quite apparent to the foreign student. If it is also apparent to those plunged *in medias res*, they might throw strong light upon this and all those questions connected with it. Geographical features have been apparently one great determining influence in the political situation in South America, and national animosities have had a powerful effect upon commercial development. Hence it is worth knowing how far these geographical barriers will continue to keep alive that racial separatism which has so long worked ill to the Spanish-American peoples.

The treatise of Srs. Cisneros and Garcia, though not all we might expect in a Commercial Geography, is so hopeful a sign of progress in South American thought, that we may fairly expect them to shed fuller light upon the difficult problems of life and growth in these Latin republics in their future *entregas*.

C. DEK.

Man and His Work, an Introduction to Human Geography, by A. J. Herbertson, Ph.D., and F. D. Herbertson, B.A. Adam & Charles Black, London, 1899. pp. viii×118.

In this little book, which appears in the pleasing type and cover of Black's School Geography Series, we have a very readable introduction to human geography by authors whose training and interests make them particularly well qualified for the task they have undertaken. As the preface states, this is apparently the first attempt to present the principles of human geography in a popular form, and the authors deserve our thanks for their breaking of a new field, and doing it well.

The book is designed as a reader for teachers who would get in touch with the human side of geography, and for school pupils who are making a beginning in such studies under guidance. The matter of the book is, however, so arranged and presented as to appeal to the general reader, as well as the teacher, and should exert a good influence in making an interest in geography wider spread, and more rational.

In the introduction we find a brief summary of the effects of natural conditions on life, and especially on man. Then follow chapters on the various homes of man as determined by natural conditions, under the following titles: The Frozen Desert; the Temperate Forests; the Steppes; the Hot Deserts; the Equatorial Forests; Mountain, Plain and Coast. We then have a chapter devoted to the influence of occupation on forms of society, on dwellings, on clothing, and food. Other chapters are devoted to Agriculture, Rise of the Arts, Rise of Manufactures, Trade and Transport, Distribution of Population, Government and Races of Men.

Some of the later chapters are a little too brief, considering the importance of their titles, and are not as satisfactory as the earlier chapters. On the whole, except for a certain amount of seemingly unnecessary repetition, the book is very pleasing and suggestive, particularly at this time, when so much stress is laid in education on the necessity of so training the child as to make him a better member of society. It should be repeated that this book is not a primary school book, but one of great value for adults.

R. E. D.

Les Derniers Jours de l'Acadie (1748-1758). Correspondances et Mémoires extraits du portefeuille de M. Le Courtois de Surlaville, Lieutenant-Général des Armées du Roi, Ancien Major des troupes de l'Ile Royale. Mis en Ordre et Annotés par Gaston Du Bosq de Beaumont.

"For it recalled the past, the old Acadian Country . . ."

LONGFELLOW (*Evangeline*).

Paris, Librairie Historique des Provinces, Emile Lechevalier, 39, Quai des Grands-Augustins, 1899.

M. de Surlaville (Michel Le Courtois) was born at Bayeux in 1714 and died in Paris in 1796. He entered the army, won the Cross of St. Louis at the battle of Fontenoy and rose from grade to grade till he became lieutenant-general at the age of seventy-seven. His advancement was largely due to powerful protectors, but he was none the less endowed with high qualities and a gift for organization.

He was chosen by the Duc de Choiseul to carry out the reforms in the military regulations made necessary by the experience of the Seven Years' War, and it is not too much to say that M. de Surlaville contributed in a measure to the victories won by the soldiers of the Old Monarchy at the outbreak of the Revolution.